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# THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

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## Column One David Courtenay

## East, West Held Close on Arms

## Arabs Killed P.C.C.

## S.S. Galilee Crew Strikes Aboard Ship on Arrival

## U.N. Accept Truce Line Plan As Provisional

MR. Vishinsky climbed down the other day. That's not the right way to put it: he climbed up; corrected a mistake; came nearer to statement. For that matter, the Western spokesmen at U.N. did better after second thoughts than at the beginning. We are not much nearer peace, or much further from catastrophe; but peace, it is that everyone is talking about and there is no other way to get started towards the substance of peace.

PARIS, Thursday. — Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, British Minister of State, today said there was "no real disagreement in principle" with the Soviet position on seven "tallent features" of the Western disarmament plan. He told the U.N. Political Committee "the only difference between us appears to me to be one of timing."

Mr. Lloyd said the three points were:

- The proposal to merge the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments.
- That a new commission is to be set up to deal with the regulation, limitations and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments.
- That this one commission will deal with both the control of conventional armaments and the control of atomic weapons; in other words, these two subjects are thereafter linked.

"On these three matters I feel there is no real disagreement in principle with the Soviet position as expounded by Mr. Vishinsky in the General Assembly," Mr. Lloyd said. "Surely we are at one on these initial steps."

"Fourthly, we propose that this commission should from the outset of its work consider plans for disclosure and verification of all types of weapons. Proposals for a census of armed forces and armaments which would be subject to verification were put forward by the French delegation in 1949."

By Maurice Carr  
POST Correspondent

PARIS, Thursday. — A study of the "secret" official summary of the records of the "Palestine Conciliation Commission's" final meeting with the Israeli and Arab delegations on November 14, reveals that it was Arab intransigence—even offensiveness—which gave the coup de grace to the "peace" conference and probably also to the Commission itself.

It is understood that the P.C.C. decided to request its own dissolution and recommended that its functions be divided between General Azzam's Truce Supervision Organization and the U.N. Relief and Works Agency.

Regarding the P.C.C.'s five-point proposal, the Egyptian spokesman, Mustapha Bey, told the Commission:

- "The Arabs claim that the war was started by the Jews, who launched a campaign to drive out the Arab population, expelled the Jews from the country, and the U.N. which provided the means for its implementation."
- "The character and complexity of the problem of war damage, said, went far beyond the Commission's competence in presenting its recommendations."
- "The P.C.C. went beyond its competence in presenting its recommendations."
- "The P.C.C. went beyond its competence in presenting its recommendations."

HAIFA, Thursday. — The S.S. Galilee crew struck at one o'clock this afternoon aboard their ship in Haifa Port.

Some crew members went ashore to meet their union representatives. On returning they told the crew that the Union had decided to call a strike on the vessel in protest against the company's refusal to negotiate with the seamen's elected committee.

Haifa Port Police stood by all day and "concentrated reinforcements" in the port area. They were called upon to take any special action.

The Union immediately wired the Jewish Agency's Absorption Department that the strike would not keep them from sailing the S.S. Galilee, Arabian and Tugboat to Libya to evaluate the Jewish community there before the January 1 deadline. "Our men will sail as soon as you will assure us that the ships will go only to Tripoli," the Union stated.

The strikers would offer passive resistance if an attempt was made to take them off the ship. The job would "not be easy," a spokesman said.

## Churchill-Truman Talks Open Jan. 3

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The British Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, will leave here on December 29 for talks with President Truman which will begin in Washington on January 3. It was officially announced tonight.

Mr. Churchill will sail for New York aboard the Queen Mary and spend about a fortnight in the U.S. and Canada. Three key cabinet ministers will accompany him to America: Foreign Secretary Mr. Anthony Eden, Commonwealth Relations Secretary Lord James and atomic expert Lord Cherwell.

While the full agenda has not yet been drawn up, it was stated here that the talks will last for at least a week and in scope will be the most important Anglo-American conference since the end of the war in 1945.

Control of American airbases in Britain is likely to be among the priority subjects on the agenda—on the suggestion of Mr. Churchill.

Usually well informed sources here say Mr. Churchill wants a present which would give Britain much more control over these bases on the grounds that she could be drawn into war against her wishes as the result of a sudden clash between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Authorities here pointed out that under the existing unwritten agreement with Britain, the U.S. government alone can decide if and when bombers flown from bases in Britain should be sent against a third power.

## Buffer Zone Chart to Begin

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). — U.N. negotiators today agreed to accept most of the text of the latest Communist plan for fixing a cease-fire line in Korea, and called a meeting of staff officers tomorrow to start drawing a line of battle contact across Korea. The cease-fire line would follow the present line of battle contact with the proviso that it should be accepted if the negotiators failed to arrange a full armistice within 30 days.

But the U.N. in a new draft of their proposal inserted phrases making it unmistakably clear that such a line would be provisional and emphasizing that hostilities would continue throughout the 30-day period.

They also put in a positive clause providing for the troops to be withdrawn from the cease-fire line and out of the four km. "buffer zone" only after a full armistice is signed.

In an attempt to revise the phraseology of the Communist proposal, the U.N. attached the word "provisional" to all references to the military demarcation line.

"Basic Difference"

A U.N. spokesman suggested that differences between both sides on paragraph three of the Communist proposal (on the demarcation line) could be "basic."

The U.N. made its revised proposal at the cease-fire talks today.

U.N. delegate General Hodge said at a luncheon they disagreed "seriously" on the paragraph of the Communist's proposal.

Gen. Hodge appeared to be referring to a difference in phraseology and therefore of emphasis between the Communist and U.N. proposals about the operation of the 30-day time limit.

The U.N. plan carefully referred to a "provisional demarcation line" to become effective in any full armistice agreed inside 30 days. The Communists, while recognizing the fact that hostilities would continue until the signing of an armistice agreement, omitted in their plan any reference to the line being provisional.

They added in fact, that an agreement in 30 days would mean the existing line of contact would be the cease-fire line "regardless of whatever changes may occur in the actual line of contact."

If both proposals were translated into plain English they seemed to mean the same thing but U.N. inhibitors seemed to be based on the suspicion that any slightest ambiguity might be used later to bring in new complications in the negotiations.

U.N. to clarify small differences in the usage of words was today evidently of considerable concern to the U.N. delegation.

A U.N. spokesman said the difference could mean prolongation of the talks before this point was resolved. In fact, the Communist draft specifically recognized the U.N. demand that the hostilities would continue through the 30-day period.

EVEN General MacArthur, looking about him at Seattle for stones to throw at the Truman Administration, cast the charge that Mr. Truman and his advisers were doing nothing to ensure world peace. To be sure, General MacArthur's remedy would be worse than the disease; but he has a remarkable flair for judging the trend of popular opinion, and he has judged that trend to be an urgent desire for peace and a suspicion that Western policy, peaceful in intention as it may be, could be more immediately and inexpensively diligent for peace; especially as the policy as it stands is wrecking one European economy after the other without providing any sort of effective European army; and leaving the American taxpayer to foot an enormous bill.

Control System

Opposition to these proposals came from the Soviet Union on the grounds that they did not cover both conventional and atomic weapons. In the debate Mr. Malik said that if the U.N. would agree to include both types of armaments in the same system of information, agreement could be reached on the question of the control system.

"What Mr. Malik wanted has now been done. Therefore, hereafter there is to be no 'wide margin of disagreement' between the two sides," he said.

By Maurice Carr  
POST Correspondent

PARIS, Thursday. — Students demonstrated in Athens in support of Enosis (the union of Cyprus with Greece) today despite an official prohibition.

This mass disobedience was probably designed for the benefit of the Cyprus Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. Fletcher Cooke, who left Cyprus on Monday to spend what the Official Gazette called "one week's casual leave" — of all places in Athens.

It was generally believed here that the Colonial Secretary's timely holiday in the Greek metropolis would serve for talks with the British Ambassador, Mr. Peake, before the latter's trip to Britain, next week.

One thousand Greek students demanding Enosis clashed with police outside Athens University today. Reuter reports from Athens.

Force Police in Cordon

Eight hundred of the students, who forced a police cordon, were drenched by water when the hoses of the fire engines were turned on. As the police ordered the demonstrators to disband the students cheered and shouted "Enosis."

In Cyprus today, 157 delegates representing leading organizations, village communities and municipalities from all Cyprus provinces met in Nicosia in a steady stream in protest against the Greek Government's refusal to accept the Cyprus issue. They demanded that the Cyprus Government should be asked to accept the Cyprus issue as a national claim.

Archbishop Makarios, through his representatives in Paris, has applied to the U.N. Trusteeship Commission to grant him a hearing. He told the Commission he wished to plead for Enosis on the principle of self-determination.

"If the Commission decides to hear him from Nicosia, it should hear Cyprus," he said.

At the U.N. in Paris today Enosis was called on — Britain on to grant self-determination to Cyprus and "give satisfaction to the aspirations" of the people of the island.

Mr. George Marinos, Greek delegate to the U.N. Trusteeship Council, said that the overwhelming majority of Cypriots were demanding this right, and it was regrettable that Britain had withheld this information from the U.N.

Volunteers on Board

The ship arrived at Haifa this morning with about 700 immigrants from North Africa, and anchored in the breakwater. The immigrants, including children and aged persons, will disembark in motor launches.

A 20-man volunteer crew escorted by police, boarded the ship before the strike and anchored in the breakwater. The ship's crew asked the captain to order the volunteers ashore. Some of the volunteers left later of their own accord. The Union told the men to assist with the orderly disembarking of the immigrants and unloading of their baggage.

The captain announced that the crew of 100 Israeli ships would strike on arrival at Haifa. Referring to the Arab and Jewish crews, he said:

"The Port Police stated they were prepared to handle the situation. The captain of the S.S. Galilee, which is unloading his cargo, is asking the U.N. to call on the ship's crew to assist in unloading their cargo. The union committee stated, 'The Haifa Labour Council General Assembly' would be held tonight to decide whether it would agree to sail the ships to Tripoli only."

## Russians Protest Aid to Saboteurs

LONDON, Thursday. — The USSR yesterday protested to the U.S. against Congressional appropriation of funds to finance subversive activity and sabotage in the Soviet Union and other Communist countries, according to a Tass report, and tonight sent a note to the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, asking that the question be placed on the General Assembly's agenda for debate.

The protest note, which was handed to the U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Moscow, Mr. Hugh Cumming, referred to the signing by President Truman of the Mutual Security Act of 1951.

(The act in question provides for the spending of a sum not exceeding \$100 million for any selected persons who are residing in or are escapees from the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia. The Communist-dominated areas of Germany or Austria and any other countries in Europe would be eligible to form such persons into elements of military forces supporting the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or for other purposes where it is similarly determined by the President that such persons will contribute to the defense of the North Atlantic area and to the security of the United States.)

Representative Charles Keating, who had sponsored this section of the act, described it on October 19 as a "method whereby the United States can render aid to underground liberation movements in Communist countries."

## Germans And Allies Agree

PARIS, Thursday (AP). — The Foreign Ministers of the Western Big Three and Germany reached agreement today on "the main principles of their future relationships," but decided to keep them secret because some details remain to be worked out.

After a two-hour meeting, the four Foreign Ministers issued a communique saying that under the agreement "the occupation statute with its powers of intervention in the domestic affairs of the Federal Republic will be revoked" when today's agreement comes into effect, probably early next year.

The three powers, the Ministers agreed, "will retain only such special rights" relating to the "stationing and security of their forces in Germany, to Berlin and to questions concerning Germany as a whole."

SENATOR Taft has tested American public opinion and come to the same conclusion as General MacArthur. The Administration, he told a big Pennsylvania audience of women, has shown "a lack of real interest in peace." He said it had been much too "warlike" and had shown poor international judgment. Senator Taft is the only avowed Republican candidate for the presidential nomination, and one expects him to be critical of the Truman Administration. But not in those terms. Six months ago Mr. Truman was not warlike enough for such people as Senator Taft and General MacArthur. Like Mr. Vishinsky they have climbed down — or up; anyway, they are nearer public opinion than they were and have noted that peace may be a better electoral rallying cry than war.

## Enosis Demonstrations In Cyprus and Athens

By Shale Gosenhain  
POST Correspondent

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## Soviet Warns M.E. Against SACME

MOSCOW, Thursday (UP). — Yesterday's Soviet note to Israel and other Middle East countries warned that the adherence of Israel and the Arab states to the proposed Middle East Command would be no good for those countries and would result in worsening relations with the Soviet Union.

It described the SACME proposals as an act hostile to the USSR and as an aggressive move designed to organize military bases in the Middle East against the Soviet Union.

The note was sent to Israel, Egypt, Syria, the Lebanon and Iraq, the countries represented in Moscow.

(The text of the note was received at Moscow today and is now being studied by Israel Foreign Ministry officials.)

## Merger of Electric Companies Near

Arrangements are "well advanced" to enable the Palestine Electric Corporation to acquire the share capital of the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation, it was announced last night by a spokesman of the Jerusalem firm.

Details of the plan will be placed before the shareholders of the Jerusalem company as soon as the consent of the British and Israel Governments is obtained. It was learned that the paid-up share capital amounts to about £1,475,000, while the invested capital totals £1,12m.

Commenting on the announcement, Mr. M. Schattner, Jerusalem Development Commissioner, told The Post that "this development justifies the Government's efforts to find a peaceful solution, which will safeguard the interests of both the people of Jerusalem and the British stockholders."

He said that the solution had been found "despite suggestions from some quarters that the Government use its legal power against the company, which had failed to supply the Capital with sufficient power."

The first result of the expected sale of the shares will be the construction of a small line from the Old City to the new city, linking the lines of the two companies. Mr. Schattner said it will be completed about two months and increase Jerusalem's power supply by 30 per cent. The P.E.C. is also expected to begin the construction of a high tension line, which will increase the Capital's power supply.

The Jerusalem Corporation's concession area includes the Old City, the new city and Beit Saharon. After the war, it set up power generators in these points to supply current to the Arab areas. The concession of the company's rights in the Arab areas will also have to be settled in the agreement.

## Sharett Meets Eden and Austrian Foreign Minister in Paris

PARIS, Thursday (DNA). — The British Foreign Minister, Mr. Eden, today entertained Mr. Sharett to lunch at the Hotel Bristol. It is taken for granted that the subject of SACME was discussed.

The presence of the Austrian Foreign Minister, Gruber, at the lunch, described by British officials as "purely coincidental," seemed to suggest that the question of an

## Fifth Failure to Form New Syrian Cabinet

DAMASCUS, Thursday (UP). — Syria's fifth Premier Designate, Maaruf e-Dawalibi, yesterday abandoned his attempt to form a cabinet.

After this decision by Dawalibi, who is a leader of the A-Shaah party, President Atassi began consultations for the selection of a new premier designate, in an attempt to end the two-week government crisis.

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## Britain Sends New Troops to M.E.

PORTSMOUTH, Thursday. — The aircraft carrier, Illustrious, today took 3,000 British troops on board, as reinforcements for the Suez Canal zone. It was also announced by the War Office that the First Battalion of the Scots Guards would be flown to the Middle East at the end of the month.

A British army headquarters in Imbaila was bombed last night and British telephone lines were cut. Five British officers were killed and three soldiers killed over the weekend.

Egypt's leading religious authority, the head of the Moslem University of Al Azhar, yesterday pronounced a "Fatwah" (religious decree) charging Moslems to boycott all Britons in the Canal Zone, Cairo Radio report.

A joint statement issued tonight by Rabbin Pines and Himmelfarb said that negotiations would be started for expediting the 1954 treaty of friendship between Egypt and Britain and to conclude cultural and economic treaties.

## Egypt Presses Morocco Item

PARIS, Thursday (AP). — Egypt has decided to renew its efforts to get the Moroccan question on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly at the earliest possible time, informed quarters said today.

## Violations of Agreement

The Soviet note charged that this constituted a violation of the 1933 Litvinov-Roosevelt Agreement, which had provided for mutual non-interference in the internal affairs of the two countries.

In conclusion the note stated that the U.S.S.R. expected the U.S. to take appropriate measures for repairing the above-mentioned law.

The State-Department later last night denied the Soviet charge, saying that the Mutual Security Act was designed to provide assistance for victims of Soviet Communist oppression, when such resistance is desired to contribute to the defense of the North Atlantic area.

(AP, Reuter, UP)

## IL1,300 TO DATE

The Jerusalem Post—Said Home Aid Society Toy Fund has raised IL1,300 to date. List of Contributors—Page 7.

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... at the Civil Service Commission (Bei Silbersfeld, Jerusalem), and at its district offices (No. 5 Rehov Daled, Tel-Aviv, and Government House, Haifa).

Further details can be obtained by applying personally to any of the above offices. Applications for further details.

**Where to Go**

**JERUSALEM**  
**4 (Also tomorrow):** Jerusalem Biblical Zoo; Romema. Bar 3A. Feeding time: 3:30-4 p.m.  
**1 (tomorrow):** 10-11: Exhibition of Paintings and drawings by Adolphe Milich, Paris. Exhibition of the Month: Maria Lani. Finer cast by Charles. Drupian. Bezalel Museum.

3-5: Sanhedria Tombs.  
3-1 (also tomorrow): Exhibition of Printed Graphic by Israeli artists & Exhibition of silk screen prints by Joel Kohn at the Artists' House.

5-1 (also tomorrow): Israel Collection, Diaspora Artists' Paintings, Art in the 19th and 20th Cent.; selected Works of English and American paintings. Tel Aviv

**HAIFA**  
a.m.-3.30 p.m. Theological and Scientific Library-Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Omer  
3 a.m.-4 p.m. (Tomorrow) B-6 Exhibition of photos of the I.P.O. in the U.S.A. and Canada Bat Pevenzer, Rehov Pevenzer  
**TOMORROW: JERUSALEM**

a.m.: Opening of Exhibition of oil paintings by van Haardt, Paris. Bezalel Museum.  
TEL AVIV  
8 3.30 p.m.: "Hotel de Commerce." Chamber Theatre Maccabi Hall.  
8 9 p.m.: The Tel Aviv String Quartet: Schubert, Mendelssohn. Dvorak. Museum.

**Jerusalem Cinemas**  
Sat. at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.  
RNON: How Green Was My Valley. Today at 1.30 Prince of Thieves.  
DEN: The Miniver Story. AM today at 1.45 p.m.  
DISON: Quartet. Today at 1.30

Pandora.  
**PHION:** For Heaven's Sake. Today  
 at 3: Operation Pacific.  
**ENADAR:** Luminaria De Pascua  
 (6, 7 & 9 p.m.)  
**TUDIO:** I've Always Loved You  
 Also today at 3:30 p.m.  
**M.C.A.:** Ambush. Also today at  
 3:30 p.m.  
**PHION:** September Affair. Today

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## MIRROR OF CHILDHOOD

By NAOMI LEWIS

THE OXFORD DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, edited by James Porter, Oxford University Press, 1951.

Nursery rhymes are England's strangest poetry, as anyone may see who turns the pages of the handsome volume, containing a claim to "almost everything that is known about the subject" as well as any number of early prints and woodcuts. And if the editors have acted as collectors rather than interpreters, their historical notes are many and diverting.

Thus, a ditty still sung by children in the Danish island of Anholt ("Jack of Jill Went up de hill") proves to be "one of the last relics of the British occupation of the island during the Napoleonic wars." We are stirred by the news that the 1780 version of "Mary, Mary, quite contrary" contained the line: "Sing cuckolds all on a row"; whereas in "The pig was out, Tom was best," the pig was not a live one but a sweetened model sold by a street hawker; and, in a different way, by the note on "Curly-locks, Will thou be mine?": "According to an M-G-M 'documentary' the original Curly-locks of the rhyme was Charles II. No documentation was brought forward, however. And we gladly make acquaintance with "Nancy Cook's Pretty Song Book" (c. 1780), prepared for her by a certain Nurse Lovechild. For Nancy Cook, "though she did not come from the richest house, was the best girl in the village. She would not tell a fib could she have got her belly full of custards by it."

## Humble Origins

Whatever their source, however, the rhymes must have been heard as often in the great house as in the cottage. Yet anyone reading them must be struck by their constant flavour of the back staircase. It is a strong reminder that the frequent, anonymous children of pre-twentieth-century England, kept tidily out of the foreground of fiction as well as of home life, had no share in the pursuits of their sophisticated elders. Their first schoolroom might well be the kitchen or the stable; their mentors and companions the homely unlettered nurse or groom, cook or sewing woman, sometimes the visiting soldier. Was it not Swift who, when stolen away by a fond nurse-maid at the age of two, was allowed to stay with her in Cumberland until it was considered, he had reached the years of education? To this kind of relationship we owe the rustic quality of the verses, "preserved by, rather than coming from, the nursery," and frequently neither child-like nor respectable in their origin. "Indeed," the editors add, "the farther one goes back into the history of the rhymes, the farther one finds oneself being led from the cot-side." But it is a comfortable world. The kettle is on

the hearth; the porridge is boiling. Outside are the wind, the moon, the owl, the lamb, the roebuck and the stags—the unsocial animals—cow, grey mare and pig. Which are strangely far; rare, and the fable tale verse.

Gray cock and hen, under the tree, wait for the good king's daughter.

Over the one-brand river, but what need is there, early of the supernatural? From the walled rhyme comes the first taste, outside our own experience, of mystery, and of humour, sarcasm, pleasure and grief.

Mark, hark, the dogs do bark, Beggars are coming to town.

It is nursery experience, though that imposes the final limit on the subjects. Warning, chiding, threats and admonitions are frequent; so are rough affection, unyielding wisdom, a rude indifference to what we should now call psychology.

When Jack's good boy, He shall have cakes and custard.

But when he does nothing but cry, He shall have nothing but woe.

Rhymes with a more refined moral can usually be

found in a definite author; for instance, the kindy "I love little pussy"—both, probably, by Jane Taylor. Of one and putting and the sad reality of time, which are the business of the Ballads, there is, of course, a very slight though very likely (it is a palpable thought) the little girls dandled or scolded in the nursery verses grow later into the maidens whom the ballads treated so hardly. The charming rhyme.

The Rose is red, the Rose is white, The Rose is in my garden, I would not part with my sweetheart.

For tuppence he'll permit, The wind blows shill, The cook no meat can't eat, At Stow-on-the-Wold, The wind blows cold, I know no more than this.

(OFNS Copyright)

is clearly sung by nurse to child, not by child to nurse, or to child. Distance, time and death turn into nothing. Situations start and fall off into anti-climax or nonsense. That is as it should be: the nursery's unpredictable view of the parlor. Distrusting therefore those rhymes which have not inconsequence, I look about for a tail-piece:—

At Brill, on the hill, The wind blows shill, The cook no meat can't eat, At Stow-on-the-Wold, The wind blows cold, I know no more than this.

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OYE TIENG SIT: CAT AND DOG

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## NUMBERS AND LANGUAGES

CONTEMPORARY JEWRY By Israel Cohen, Methuen, London, pp. 418, 25/-.

Ruppin and a few others who laid the foundations of Jewish sociology in its world-wide aspects, Israel Cohen here presents, in popular form, the results of his studies. The subtitle of his new book, "A Survey of Social, Cultural, Economic and Political Conditions," indicates the wide range of a summary which, within the limits of a popular introduction, is the most up-to-date and comprehensive general introduction into the subject. Those interested in more specialized study will find guidance in the reports, works and essays listed in footnotes and a bibliographical appendix.

One of the many developments and problems dealt with by the author is of special interest today. It is the question: How many languages do the Jewish people speak? The confusion of the "Tower of Babel" still upon us? The answer given in Mr. Cohen's book is that 90 per cent of the Diaspora belongs to four linguistic groups: the English,

Russian, French and Spanish, the first of which is still growing.

Mr. Cohen estimates the total of present-day Jewry at 11,220,000 which, roughly equals the number of Jews at the beginning of the century. Then almost half of the Jewish people was concentrated within what was at that time Russia. Today, there is again a concentration of similar extent, with 51 per cent of the total living in America. Then, practically the whole of Jewry lived in the dispersion, against 80 per cent today. This gives America today a greater preponderance than Russia had 50 years ago, for six out of 10 dispersion Jews live in America.

If one relates the Diaspora to Israel, these figures change radically. Russian Jewry, numbering 3,500,000, is at present either a reservoir for immigration nor has it any ties with Israel and the other parts of the Jewish people. As far as practical work is concerned, the number of Jews in the Diaspora is therefore reduced to only eight million. Of these, about five million are living in the USA, 400,000 in Great Britain and Ireland, 150,000 in Canada, 100,000 in South Africa and 41,000 in Australia and New Zealand. If one adds the 20,000 of Calcutta and Bombay, Gibraltar and Kenya, then one arrives at a total of 58 million English-speaking Jews, within an "active" Diaspora of eight million. Half of the 800,000 Jews in Europe outside Russia live behind the "Iron Curtain"—230,000 in Rumania, 120,000 in Hungary, 60,000 in Poland, 18,000 in Czechoslovakia, 9,000 in Bulgaria and 300 in Albania. Although their mobility is restricted, they form an important manpower reservoir. They are, of course, excluded from financial support for the upbuilding of Israel. The same applies to the Asiatic Jewries in Iran, Iraq, Syria, the Lebanon, China, Manchuria and Afghanistan, with altogether 300,000 persons. To the 80,000 Jews of Egypt and to a large part of the 300,000 Jews of North Africa, all in all one million people. The financial potential of the Diaspora is thus diminished by not more than seven million; over 80 per cent of them are living in English-speaking countries.

English as Second Tongue The other groups of the Jewish world population form linguistically no such compact mass. There are about 650,000 French-speaking Jews, including 230,000 in France and 35,000 in Belgium, the remainder living in North Africa and Egypt. The Spanish-speaking Jews of Latin America, together with a small community in Spain, amount approximately half a million. The 110,000 Jews of Brazil speak Portuguese. The other Jewries of Europe and Asia are divided into a multitude of languages. Their number, not exceeding 800,000, steadily shrinks through emigration. The faster this part of the Diaspora diminishes, the larger becomes the English-speaking sector, both relatively and absolutely.

Eight out of ten Jews of the "active" Diaspora speak English. English has become the tongue of the Diaspora as much as Hebrew is the tongue of Israel. Languages can separate and unite. The Diaspora ought to learn Hebrew in order to understand Israel, and the Israelis ought to learn English so as to get to know the Jewish people outside Israel. Then they will soon find a "common language," beyond the linguistic meaning of the word.

HERBERT FREEDEN.

## Poland's Western Frontier

PATTERN FOR PEACE By Antoni Gronowicz, Paramount Publ. Co., New York, \$2.50.

"Pattern for Peace" presents the historical basis of the relations between Germany and Poland; it explains the significance of the boundaries between the two countries, the removal of which would render war inevitable and furnish an invitation to Germany to commence again her familiar pattern of aggression. Propaganda in the well-known German style has been initiated to nullify the post-war decision of the Allies to restore the Western territories to Poland.

For many centuries, Germany has striven to cross the Oder and Neisse rivers, so as to invade and take possession of these territories, many times suffering defeat at the hands of the Slavic people. "Pattern for Peace" is an objective collection of facts clearly indicating the danger of German aggression. It is a warning not only to the Germans to curb their ever-curling Drang nach Osten, but also to other nations who seek to acquire territory by aggressive methods.

The book convincingly

shows that the restoration of the Western territories was justified by geographical, economic, moral and historical reasons.

P.P.

## SHORT STORIES

THE MAN FROM THE TUNNEL By Theodore Sturgeon, Gollancz, London, pp. 272, 9/6.

Miss Benson once made something of a name for writing, in collaboration with Betty Asquith, an amusing novel that had quite a vogue in its day. Since then she has been writing alone with rather less success. Her short stories, although they have moments of humour, are not funny enough and they are not anything much else. On the whole they are pleasant and readable, but loosely written and with the nondescript character of magazine stories. They are at their worst when they attempt high seriousness or seem to be parts of incomplete novels—"The Lion and the Prey" is in both categories—and at their best when they elaborate an anecdote, like the title story and "The Man with the Phoney Tin Foot," but the anecdote is far from being a major art form.

O. MANNING.

## Life and Letters

Post's Arrival After a visit some time ago, Salomon Shoshana has again arrived in Jerusalem, this time with the intention to settle permanently. At a reception at the office of "Davar," the Jewish Agency, he was welcomed by many Jewish workers, including those who had brought him to the Hebrew University in London. He is a member of the Hebrew University in London, mostly on historical subjects.

The Twinn Mystery "Julian Twinn, Poland's leading poet, has completely disappeared from the literary scene in Warsaw," reported in August, Twinn was a Polish Jew, born in Lodz in 1894) has now denied this report in an article in "Polish Facts and Figures," a Press Bulletin of the Polish Embassy in London. Describing the report as absurd, the poet refers to the fact that 20 of his books are at present in circulation, that nearly a million copies have been published in less than five years.

Gift for Youth Aliyah Mr. David McCall, a well-known London sculptor of Scottish descent, has donated one of his major works to the Youth Aliyah. It is a group of a man holding a child, the sculpture weighs 35 cwt. and is about six feet high.

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## SHERIDAN'S CAREER

By PHILIP TOYNBEE

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, born in Dublin 200 years ago (on October 30, 1731) was a product of that astonishing Anglo-Irish community which has released such a flowing galaxy of writers, statesmen and generals during the last three centuries.

His career was typical of an age when careers were no fatter and more versatile than they are in our own meaner and narrower century. Playwright, financier, politician and (surely an obsolescent occupation now) "man about town," Sheridan lived with that 18th century gusto which so often led to a violent climax of 18th century remorse. He was a gambler in the old forgotten style, and his financial morals were no better than we expected of him. So long as he could somehow contrive to retain a seat in Parliament, which he did from 1780 to 1812, he was immune from his creditors, but the last four years of his life were made miserable by the vultures which he had created for himself in his happier days.

But it is certain that Sheridan would not have lived differently even if he had been able to foresee his punishment. He enjoyed himself too much to forgo any morsel of available enjoyment.

Comedy of Manners Almost as soon as he left Harrow, at the age of 18, he had begun to write a farce. Garrick very properly refused it, but a runaway and highly romantic marriage did not interrupt Sheridan's efforts to succeed on the stage. In 1775 "The Rivals" was produced at Covent Garden, and his reputation was safely established. All his other comedies were written and produced between this year and 1780, when he entered Parliament for the first time.

An eddy about Sheridan the playwright is that his enormous popular reputation has always rested on two plays only—"The Rivals" and "The School for Scandal." Both have been played constantly since their first productions, and they are among the most reliable items in the classical repertory.

More than half a century separates Sheridan from the later productions of the Restoration drama, and in that period there had been a notable change in English taste. The age of "sentiment" had been ushered in, with

such having of bosoms and dabbling with kerchiefs. Frankness was now "coarseness," and a gentler humour was demanded. It is true that Sheridan revolted violently against the sentimental excesses of his time; but he had no wish to be a rebel at the cost of his popularity and his pocket. His comedy of manners was a partial return to the method of his great predecessors, but there was nothing in it which could cause offence to the more delicate sensibilities of his own period. He was anything but a "dedicated" artist—after our own high-minded ideal—as was clearly shown by his almost total abandonment of the theatre once he had entered on the equally congenial stage of politics.

In Parliament But the judgment of exacting critics has made no difference whatever to the perennial popularity of Sheridan. He had a marvellous and instinctive sense of "theatre," a true and unflagging wit and a warm underlying humour which was almost entirely lacking in the witty productions of the Restoration. We are bound to regret his decision to enter politics, in spite of the fact that there, too, he played a lively, memorable and by no means unsuccessful role. He was, of course, a Whig—those were the natural politics of men who infinitely preferred the flamboyant leadership of Fox to the frigid integrity of Pitt. He was awarded various minor posts in Whig Governments, but it was his great speeches against Warren Hastings which will be remembered in political history.

Sheridan was a man of his own time, not of ours. He had the faults and virtues of the late 18th century, and it would be absurd to suggest that he has any "message" for us. But his continued ability to entertain as is an agreeable proof that we are not in every way remote from the astute and newwired people of 200 years ago.

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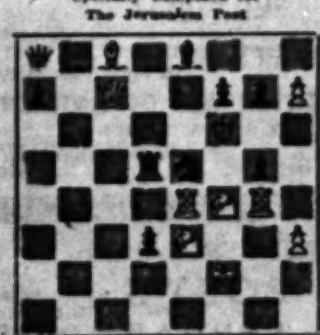
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